THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1884. TERMS:

ONE YEAR. SIX MONTHS..... Two Dollars if not paid in advance.

RAILROAD LEGISLATION.

The report of the Railroad Committee of the House of Representatives upon the several railroad bills now before that body, is certainly a unique document. It is a clear case of dodging the issues presented, and was no doubt influenced to a considerable extent by the fact that there was not now sufficient time to maturely consider these important measures, if an adjournment is to be effected before the Christmas holidays. The Committee begin by saying that they are divided as to the wisdom of the legislation heretofore had upon the subject, but lay that difference aside for the purpose of making an experiment which they believe to be unwise. This is tentative legislation with a vengeance. Another reason urged by the Committee is that there are no petitions for a change in the law, and that the Commission report "less discrimination, more stability in rates, and fewer complaints than have ever heretofore existed." This is undoubtedly true, but the reason for it does not necessarily prove the wisdom of the existing law. There is no discrimination, but there is great difference in freights necessitated by the present law, and it works alike injuriously to the railroads and to certain communities. There is stability of rates, because when the rate to one place is changed it has also to be changed to every other place on the road. There is no complaint, because complaints can accomplish nothing. The law is being complied with, and neither the Commission nor the railroads can change the rate to suit, the necessities of local exigencies. For instance, we know that there is complaint in Anderson about the rate on a car load of live stock to Charleston, the charge from this point being sixty dollars, while from Greenwood it is only thirty, and from Seneca fifty dollars. The rates from Seneca and from Greenwood are fixed by the competition of the Augusta and Knoxville and the Air Line Railroads, but the Company have no right to reduce the rate to Anderson without reducing every other rate between Walhalla and Columbia The rate has, under the law, to be greater for a longer than for a shorter distance, and must change every ten miles, so that the Company cannot reduce Anderson without also reducing all other rates. The effect of this is that it pays shippers to drive their cattle to Greenwood, rather than ship from Anderson. The Company, therefore, loses in freights by this. The shipper is greatly inconvenienced, and the price of live stock in this market is made perceptibly less than around Greenwood. The people here lose by it. The same thing is true of other lines of

freight also. The Committee give as an additional reason that they want to leave the present law to see how the Courts will decide certain questions as to the powers of the Commission as it now exists. This reason appears specious to us, for if the system is wrong it should not be allowed to stand, simply to settle speculative legal questions; and even if it is important to have these questions decided, it can very easily be done by a saving clause in such amendatory Act as might be passed. We cannot, therefore, perceive the great force of importance now before the Court. It is rather an argument against than for

The Committee likewise take strange position when they virtually admit that the galaries of the Railroad Commissioners ought to be paid by the State, and that at the right time they will favor such a measure, but decline to afford the relief which they admit ought to be granted. They strike the key-note to the trouble when they say action on this matter might touch the whole system, for they evidently fear that the payment of the salaries by the State would induce many members to vote to repeal the law. Surely if the system is not strong enough to permit the State to do what is admitted to be right, it ought to go. We know the Committee have labored under difficulties in the present instance, but the question, in our opinion, ought to be squarely met, and determined upon its merits. We believe that the law ought to be so amended as to allow railreads to charge the same for longer as for shorter distances, where their business would suggest it. For by this means no injury would be done to any community, and then the State ought to pay for her own

We believe that one Commissioner with the powers given him under our former Act or under the Massachusetts Act, where all the grievances are reported directly to the Legislature, is the best, the most conservative and the safest system, though we do not believe any great injury would be done by the present law so amended as to permit railroads to equalize freights along their lines and require the State to pay the salaries of her own officers. We believe one or the other mendment to the present law would prove advantageous to the people of the State.

THE LAST REPUBLICAN PRESIDENT,

The meeting of Congress was unattended by any occurrence of public interest, beyond the reception and reading of the Annual Message of President Arthur. The message is a dignified, conservative. non-partiesa document, which, without display or brilliancy, illustrates well the straight-forward, business like adminiswation of the retiring President. He congratulates the country upon the perceful reception of the late election; arges Congress to pass a bill definitely

seventeen miles on the Pacific and thirtyto connect our Pacific with our Atlantic coast. We also have the right to build a railway and telegraph line across this territory, and the President recommends the completion of this enterprise. The President recommends the adoption of punishment of conspirators against that the gross revenues from all sources were \$348.519.869.92; the expenditures were \$290,916,473, leaving a surplus of \$57,603,391.92. The total exports were \$807,646,992, and imports \$705,123,955, leaving a balance of trade in our favor of \$2,523,037. The President also recommends the abolition of all Internal Revenue taxation, except the tax on whisky, the effect of which would be to continue the present high rate of taxation upon imports. In this respect the message is similar to the previous messages of the President. Taken altogether, the document should be quite a satisfactory paper to the country. President He will leave it respected and admired by the country. Few men could have gone through with the role he has had to play as well as he has done. He has performed no brilliant act of statesmanship-has shown no great ability in handling public questions, but has President of the whole country, as far as his surroundings would permit. He has

THE SAVANNAH VALLEY RAILROAD. The Abbeville Press and Banner says:

of Mr. Arthur.

career as President we say unhesitatingly

that Mr. Arthur is decidedly the heat

President the country has had under the

Republicans, except Abraham Lincoln.

This, however, is not saying a great deal

The work of grading the Savanuah Valley Railroad progresses, and Ander-son will do her duty nobly. That city has just voted its bonds for the road in an additional sum of \$25,000, a "the act is now only waiting ratificati. by the General Assembly. This will secure the completion of the grading of the road from one end to the other. It is reported that in consequence of the refusal of the townships, through which it runs, to vote an appropriation toward the work, that no depot will be established between Lowndesville and the village of Auder son, a distance of twenty miles, and it is furthermore said that Anderson has voted the last \$25,000 on the express condition that no depot or stopping place shall be established between these places. We established between these places. We have implicit faith in the financial sagacity of the people of Anderson, and as such an arrangement would be greatly to their advantage, we are not surprised at beir action in thus preventing the establishing of competing stations. If the people along the line of this road had contributed to the grading, they would have had at least two stations on the road etween Lowndesville and Anderson. On the Augusta and Knoxville road the located at intervals of from four to eight miles, and the same accom-modations would have been furnished to the people along the Savannah Valley road above Lownesville, if they had helped to build it. Of course all the trade and business which would go to any little stations that might be ished would be just so much taken from Anderson, but as Anderson advances the noney with which to secure the road, we think it nothing but self-protection for Anderson to claim her just rights in the matter, and thus prevent others from appropriating the road which she may build. If she builds the road she is entitled to the largest benefit, and this can be secured only by setting an embargo on he use of her own road to her own burt. Let Anderson stick to this resolution, and she will not be burt by the addition

al subscription of \$25,000. Our friend puts the argument for having no depots between Anderson and Lowndesville very strongly. We have had to pay a great deal more than any other community, and justice would accord us the right to the greater part of the enjoyment of the road. We have no doubt, however, that there will be depots established at such points as may be willing to subscribe a fair sum for their location. Anderson is not a selfish community, but she wants help to finish this important railroad.

ABBEVILLE AND ANDERSON.

The Press and Banner says :

The people of Anderson village have bonded the town for \$50,000 to build the Savannah Valley railroad, and it will prove a good investment. Why cannot Abbeville spend \$10,000 to secure the same advantages for which Anderson pays so dear. With cheap freights at Greenwood and Anderson, we might just as well go out of business, unless we set to building the road to Verdery at once. We all recollect how Anderson drew our trade under the favoritism which Doda-meade extended to that town, and we will see the same affairs re-inaugurated as soon as the Savannah Valley railroad is finished to Anderson, unless the Verdery road is built.

The Press and Banner makes two guesses at the corporate character of Anderson in this article, both of which the statute shows to be incorrect. Anderson is a city by Act of the Legislature, and however distasteful the appellation may be to rival corporations, the fact nevertheless exists. Our friend is not more accurate in speaking of the favoriteism shown Anderson by Col. Dodameade while superintendent of the Columbia & Greenville Railroad. He came as near ruining Anderson as he could. The only advantage that we had over Abbeville was in being able to run a wagon train to Central, which enabled us to get freights here a little cheaper than Abbeville. We have never received any favors here. All that we have ever got was obtained by the energy and pluck of our business

The educational bill before Congress will probably be disposed of in a few days. It has passed the Senate and is now pending in the House, If it settling the mode of counting the vote for President before another conjected election shall occur; conjected election shall occur; conjected election shall occur; conjected election shall occur; carolina. This span will be distributed through every township in the State, and will give to all of our citizens an oppurcommends the conjected of the conjected of the public schools of South the propriety of altering the daties on works of art; states that the treaty with Nicaragua authorizes the use of the Lake Nicaragua authorizes the use of the Lake Side and the social condition of the South. There will be a strong opposition to it, however, and it will arrive to the public schools of South that the continuous counting the million dollars per annum for eight that at this time it is unwise and inexpedient to hange the tast of the public schools of South the state is at at this time it is unwise and inexpedient to change of the time to the public schools of South the state at this time it is unwise and inexpedient to change is that at this time it is unwise and inexpedient changes that at this time it is unwise and inexpedient changes that at this time it is unwise and inexpedient changes that at this time it is unwise and inexpedient changes that at this time it is unwise and inexpedient changes that at this time it is unwise and inexpedient changes that at this time it is unwise and inexpedient changes that at this time it is unwise and inexpedient changes that at this time it is unwise and inexpedient changes that at this time it is unwise and inexpedient changes that at this time it at this time it at this time it at this time it is unwise and inexpedient changes that at this time it is unwise and inexpedient changes the people against unjust discriminations and oppressive charges, without an unduly interfering with private rights of property, has not been make any redical changes.

— A man named McCarron has been the becomes a law is will give over half a

our immediate representative, is violentsix on the Atlantic side to be completed | ly opposed to its passage. There is now no danger of partisan administration of the law, for the Democrats have the control of the government, and therefore the threatened danger of Republican interference, which was so strongly urged last session, does not exist now. The more stringent neutrality laws for the opponents urge that the appropriation is unconstitutional, but they do this against friendly nations, and an enlargement of all precedents. The general government the consular service. In speaking of has heretofore appropriated money to the revenues of the government for the the work of education among the States. fiscal year ending June 30, he shows It is certainly not more unconstitutional than many items of local appropriation in the river and harbor bills which have repeatedly passed Congress. The appropriation has a precedent. It will serve a great public purpose and will prove advantageous to the whole Union, and especially to the South. It should be passed by all means.

LEGISLATIVE DOTS.

Mr. J. S. R. Thompson, of Spartanburg, has introduced a Bill in the House to prescribe the punishment for certain misdemeanors. The object of this bill is to require the Courts of Sessions, in cases where they have concurrent jurisfactory paper to the country. President diction with inferior Courts, to Arthur went into office distrusted, and with bitter hostilities all around him. be imposed in the lower Court, and not to exceed it. We have not seen the text of this bill, but from its title suppose it limits the punishment for Assaults and Batteries and for Petit Larcenies to thirty days in jail or \$100 fine. If so we think it would be unfortunate or the bill to become a law. Mr. Scudday presented the petition of

Mrs. S. F. Chapin and the officers of evinced a dignified resolution to be the the W. C. T. U., asking for the introduction into the public schools of text books upon the injurious effects of the use of narcotics and alcoholic stimulants. done some things which ought to be The petition was read and referred to condemned, but taking the whole of his the committee on education. The committee was discharged from the consideration of the petition, and it was ordered to lie upon the table. The committee did not apparently think it desirable to make the study of the use of alcoholic liquors a part of the common school education. They are right. The boys studying the subject might have felt it necessary to experiment in the interest of the science of temperance just to ascertain if the books ere correct.

The committee on 1 ds, bridges and ferries, have reported favorably on a bill to establish the office of county engineer and to define his duties. If it passes filled in the State. We doubt whether the office can be made advantageous to the people as long as the present road Col. McKissick's bill to reduce the rate

of interest to seven per cent, has been reported unfavorably, but goes on the alendar for consideration. It will probably be defeated.

Mr. W. H. Parker, of Abbeyille, has

intoxicating liquors in the town Lowndesville, in Abbeville County. liquors in the town of Mr. Mason has introduced a bill o devolve the duty of manager of the Columbia Canal upon the Superinten-dent of the Penitentiary without additional pay. This is a bill in the right There is no reason to pay the Superintendent extra for his supervisory

control of the convicts on the canal. Mr. Davie has introduced a bill to authorize Trial Justices to issue warrants for the enforcement of agricultural liens under certain conditions. This would mischief if it should become a law. It is better to repeal the law

From a dozen or more bills introduced agricultural committee have selected and reported favorably one bill, which is on the House Calendar, under the title of "A bill to prevent the purchase of seed cotton from certain persons." It is pro-hibited to purchase: 1. From any person, or from any member of his or her family, or in his or her employ, against whom their exists of record to any other party than the one purchas-ing said cotton, without the written con-sent of the party holding said claim. 2. From any person, who is a party to a contract of record to work a farm on shares, without the written consent of the other party or parties to such coutract. 3. From any person, who is under contract of record to work for wages in any capacity upon a farm. 4. From any person who is not engaged in farm labor under contract of record. The violation of the Act is made a misdemeanor pun-ishable with a fine of \$10, one half of

which goes to the informer.

The Columbia Canal is just now exciting more discussion than any other mat-ter before the General Assembly. The nvestigation of the work done and proposed was committed to a joint committee which, after taking testimony from Engineer Lee and others, and inspecting the canal, appointed a sub-committee, concausi, appointed a sub-committee, consisting of Senator Moore, of Hampton, chairman, and Representatives McMaster, of Richland, and Mikell, of Berkeley, to prepare a report for admin. This report is not yet quite complete, and it is not known whether it will meet the views of the full report. the views of the full committee. Al though the members are very reticent, it is believed that the sub-committee will report in favor of the completion of the canal, according to the original plan, with the dam at Bull Sluice. Some nembers of the full committee are understood to favor stopping the canal at Cemetery Hill, opposite the city, a point now nearly reached, and damming the river at that point. This would take a ittle less time but would involve the building of an enormous dam and would overflow the sites owned by the State, and probably endanger the Broad River bridge, It is improbable that the aban-donment of work will be recommended. It is understood to be the belief of the majority of the committee that as much work as was to be expected has not been lone on the canal, but there seems to be no disposition to charge the mismanagement to any one. It may as well be realized that there will be a hard fight by many members to stop work on the canal, or to cripple it as much as possi-

The committee on railroads have con-The committee on railroads have con-solidated their report in favor of the most important amendatory measures that have been introduced this session on the subject. These are: 1. Bill to repeal the Act of December 21, 1882, and all Acts amendatory thereto. 2. Bill to repeal section 1,442 of the Gene-eal Statutes relating to discrimination by ral Statutes relating to discrimination by railroad companies. 3. Bill to amend the Act of December 21, 1882, and to the Act of December 21, 1882, and to reduce the number of railroad commissioners. 4. Bill to repeat section 1,453 of the General Statutes providing the mode of payment of the railroad commissioners. On all these bills the committee report unfavorably, with a dissenting report by Mr. F. W. McMaster. The majority report says: "While the committee is divided in opinion as to the wisdom of the legislation heretofore had on this subject their conclusion is had on this subject, their conclusion is that at this time it is unwise and inex-

should be made except in those respects wherein there is a general concurrence of opinion, some of which are embraced in a bill now under consideration. The law was amended in important particulars at the last session of the Assembly. It is a matter of history that at that time there was a serious and widespread discontent and dissatisfaction which found expression in memorials grandsons dead in the house at the same and petitions thereto. No memorials or petitions, either from the railroad companies or from the citizens of the State. have been laid before your committee and it therefore gives due weight to the statement of the railroad commissioners, in their annual report just presented, that there is less discrimination, more stability in rates, fewer complaints and greater harmony between the railroads and the people than at any time during the administration of the present board or of their predecessor." The commitee add that there are pending in the Courts questions which seriously affect the powers and efficiency of the commis sion which will probably fore the next session of the General Assembly. The committee say they have been strongly impressed by the argument against the continued imposition upon the railroad companies of the expenses of the commission, which tax s believed by them to be illegal, and which is certainly unequal, and your committee would be disposed at the proper time to recommend that they be relieved of that burden but for the reasons above given. Believing that action thereon might touch vitally the system which, in their judgment, should not be disturbed without further experience of its efficiency or inefficiency, they recommend that no action at present b in regard thereto. Mr. F. W. McMaster, who dissents from this report, says that he does so because, while he agrees

which pay one-eighth of the entire tax of the State, should meet with due and prompt consideration and redress by the General Assembly. A bill to limit the amount of bonded indebtedness of railways now building, or hereafter to be built, is on the House Calendar with an unfavorable report from the committee on railroads. bill makes it unlawful for any railroad company to place or create a bonded indebtednes upon its line exceeding \$20,-000 per mile.

with the committee that the law is

unwise in some points and needs correc-

tion, he does not thing that justice should

only equity, but a due regard to the public good, in his opinion, demands that the interest of these corporations, which pay one-eighth of the entire tax

be delayed to these corporations, as not

Senator Patterson has introduced bill to provide a remedy against the deceased persons for torts committed during the lifetime of the dece-dent. This bill would, if passed, permit the estate of a dead man to be sued for slander, libel or any other tort, and would lead to a great deal of litigation and quantities of perjury. It is a good bill to kill.

Rev. J. L. M. Curry, D. D., the distinguished agent of the Penbody Educational Fund, addressed the General Assembly on last Thursday night, delivering an able, eloquent and practical address. He doubtless gave the men who advocate shutting up our State institutions of learning much food for thought.

Mr. Douglass, of Fairfield, introduced a bill to establish a Divorce Law in this State for the cause of adultery. This bill has been regularly introduced every two years since the old Divorce Law was repealed. It has been as regularly deeated, and we 'rust it will meet the same considerate treatment at this session. It is a cause for the greatest pride that our State stands at the head of all the States in holding to the sacredness of the marringe relation. It is better that a few hard cases should exist, rather than that the lowered social ideas which go along with divorce laws should be given coun tenance in this State. The wisdom of the past, and the social integrity of the present, alike commend the marriage law n South Carolina. It ought not to be

altered.
Mr. Farrow, of Laurens, has introduced a bill to prohibit actions for breach of marriage promise. The Judiciary Committee reported against the bill, and Mr. unpaid lien, mortgage, judgment or other legal evidence of indebtedness, due the calendar, said the bill, was meant for the protection of the character of women. The law degrades the institution of marit stoops to weigh the damages which she has sustained by the failure of a man to carry out his promise to marry her. The violation of any such promise was no damage to a virtuous woman. A woman who was so treated by a man was rather to be congratulated upon her escape from an unworthy partner, and the taking of the case into Court had a demoralizing tendency. There was more in this bill, continued Mr. Farrow, than was apparent, and while he bowed to the wisdom of the Judiciary Committee who had reported it adversely, he trusted that the House would consent to its continuance until the next session. The bill will go over until the next session, and will then doubtless be rejected. Mr. Farrow in trying to avoid one evil, we think, goes into a greater one. It is true that there are some cases of breach of promise tried which are far from moralizing in their tendency, but at the same time the existence of this law prevents a great deal of wrong and deception. Unfortunately there are, and always will be, sorre men to whom the fear of the law is the strongest incentive to good behavior, and if Mr. Farrow's bill should pass there would be a strong check removed from the guarantee of good social conduct

The Negro Exodus.

on their part.

COLUMBIA, December 5 .- During the last four days the general passenger agency of the Columbia and Greenville Railroad has drawn checks on Little Rock, Arkansas, for \$4,000 to defray the travelling expenses of South Carolina negroes who are moving to the State. Zeb Ward, the largest planter in Arkansas, and by report the wealthiest man in that State, is the chief engineer of this negro emigration. The colored labor is sought for agricultural purposes.

So far 107 colored people man women

So far 107 colored people, men, women and children, have left counties on the line of the Columbia and Greenville Railroad for Arkansas. Most of them are from Laurens and Abbeville counties Up to date 196 additional colored people have started from Columbia for the same State. These last are chiefly from Gilbert Hollow, Lexington County, and Florence. Some are from the neighborhood of Columbia. Emigration agents bave been at work here, and the money to pay the travelling expenses of the negroes has been put up by those in Arkanas who desire to secure their harms.

kansas who desire to secure their labor.

It is reported that 400 negroes will start on the 10th inst. from Columbia, after having collected here from various sections, for Southern California. Their labor is to be contracted for before they labor is to be contracted for before they leave and the money for their passage is to be advanced. Southern California landowners expect to import 5,000 negroes from various points in the South. The railroad authorities here do not encourage this immigration, maintaining their local rates of passage and only raducing the rates at competitive points. reducing the rates at competitive points, in order to secure the travel when !: he begun.—Dispatch to News and Courier.

- The scourge that is now killing so many people in Virginia, passed through Franklin County then, now Banks, in 1854 or 1855. The physicians did not understand the disease, and all efforts to check it proved a failure. We recollect one old gentlemen living on the Hudson river, who lost five grand-children and about twenty negroes. He had two time. Nothing that the physicians could do would stop it, and it seemed that the plantation would soon be depopulated, until Dr. Doster, of Jefferson, was sent for, and he prepared a medicine that soon stopped the dreadful scourge.— Athens, Ga., Banner.

"Those Who Live in Glass Houses Should not Throw Stones."

It is amusing to see how tender-footed ertain blood remedy proprietors have secome of late. They make much ado about "apes and imitators," when none are in sight.

The proprietors of B. B. B. would say The proprietors of B. B. Would say most emphatically that their remedy stands upon its own merit. Should we attempt to imitate, it would not be those who do not understand the modus operandi of that which they offer. Our own long experience in the profession precludes such an idea. The field for blood remedies is large and broad affording ample room for all present aspirants. We do not desire to close the door against others, neither shall it be closed against us. B. B. B. is the quickest remedy, does not contain mineral or vegetable poison, does not imitate, and is in the field as an honorable competitor for public as an honorable competitor for public

Et. Anthony's Fire. Mr. W. S. Jones, a well-to-do farme

man-is by no means an enthusiast or any subject, yet he says to a reporter "I am satisfied that I would not be ally had it not been for Swift's Specific About thirty years ago I broke out with what the doctor's called St. Anthony's Fire. Under medical treatment I got temporary relief, but soon the same dis-ease or a very similar one broke out in a more aggravated form. The doctors gave it another name and treated me so the cruption disappeared for a time, but the effects of the medicine were worse than the disease itself (the effects of pot-ash and mercury mixtures is always bad) when shortly afterward a much worse type of the same disease broke out. I became satisfied that the potash mixtures I had taken had morely driven the dismaking almost a wreck of me. I repeatedly changed medical advisers, all to no purpose. I continued to grow worse and weaker. At regular intervals this dread ful skin disease would break out afresh, each time in a more intensified form. For a year I was bedridden, and had to For a year I was occurred, and entire give up looking after my business entire ly. About a year ago I was advised by riend to take Swift's Specific (S. S. With the first bottle my general health began to improve. The Swift's Specific drove out the poisoned blood which the potash mixtures had driven into my sys-tem. I broke out in pimples and blotch-es when the poison was coming out These all soon passed away. The medicine at once gave me new hope, my spir-its rose, my general health improved in every way. My digestion, which had been so injured by the use of the potash mixtures, was rapidly improved by Swift's Specific, and for the first time in Swift's Specific, and for the first time in years I enjoyed my food. My appetite increased, and I continued to gain strength and flesh until I weigh more than I have in forty years, and feel as hale and hearty as I did when I was a boy. The Swift's Specific has benefited me in every way, and I know it has added several years to my life. While I am 73 years old, and therefore living on borrowed time, I feel that a new career is before me. No amount of money could purchase from me the years that have been added to my life by this valuable medicine. I hope you will publish this that others, and particularly old people, may know of the value of this remedy. Dr. M. M. Carr, druggist, and Messrs. Swift Bros., merchants, at Elberton, know me well and are familiar with my sickness, and the wonderful relief I have sickness, and the wonderful relief I has

our Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free to applicants.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga. N. Y. Office, 159 W. 23d St.; Philadelphia Office, 1205 Chestnut St.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA. ANDERSON COUNTY. Y virtue of an execution to me directed. I will expose to sale on the first Mon-day in January, A. D. 1835, at Anderson

Court House, S. C., the following property, to wit: Two Acres of Land, more or 'ess, with Two Acres of Land, more or 'ess, with the House thereon, except as to the second story, and known as the Carawell Institute. The House contains one large room, and Ell attached, and the lands on which the building is, is bound by lands of Martin Hall, Pickens Warnock. Levied on as the property of the Carawell Institute in favor property of the Carswell Institute in favor of William Jones against the Carswell In-TERMS OF SALE-Cash. Purchaser to

pay for necessary papers.

JAMES H. McCONNELL,

Sheriff of Anderson County, S. C

Dec 11, 1884

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SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, ANDERSON CONTY.

ANDERSON CONTY.

ANDERSON CONTY.

ed, I will expose to sale on the First Monday in Japanese A. ed, I will expose to sale on the First Monday in January, A. D. 1885, at Ander son Court House, South Carolina, thefollowing Treat of Lead to him.

son Court House, South Carolina, the follow-ing Tract of Land, to wit:
One Tract of Land, containing sixty acres, more or less, bounded by lands of John Robinson, Milton Wilson, andothers. Levied on as the property of John M. King in favor of McCully & Taylor against John M. King. d. King. TERMS OF SALE-Cash. Purchaser to

pay extra for necessary papers
JAMES H. McCONNELL,
Sheriff of Anderson County, S. C.
Dec 11, 1884
22
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SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

BY virtue of Executions to me directed, I will expose to Sale on the First Monday in January, A. D. 1885, at Anderson Court House, S. C., the following Tract of Land,

o wit:

One Tract of Land, containing forty seven
acres, more or less, bounded by Lands of
the Homestead of R. J. Byrum, and others. Levied on as the Property of R. J. Byrum in favor of McGrath & Byrum and M. D. Kennedy,
TERMS OF SALE Cash. Purchaserto pay

extra for all necessary papers.

JAMES H. McCONNELL,
Sheriff of Anderson, County, 8. C.
Dec 11, 1884 22 4

SHERIFF'S SALE

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, COUNTY OF ANDERSON.

BY virtue of various Executions to me directed, I will expose to saie on the First Monday in January, A. D. 1885, at Anderson Court House, S. C., the follow-

Anderson Court House, S. C., the following Tract of Land, to-wit:

All of Defendant's interest in one Tract of Land, containing one hundred acreamore or less, bounded y lands of John Massey, Lafayette Mitchell, W. C. Armstrong and others. Ye led on as the property of John Marica shley, in favor of McCully & Taylor and others.

Also, on the First Tuesday after the First Monday in January, 1885, at Robert Pennel's residence: One Engine and Boller, one Gln, two Cotton Presses, one Thresher, one Feeder, one Condenser, one Rubber Belt and one pair of Wagon Scales. Levied on as the property of John M. Ashley, at the suit of the same parties.

TERMS OF BALE—[ash. Purchasers to pay extra for all necessary papers.

JAMES H. McCONNELL, Sheriff of Anderson County, S. C. Dec 11, 1884

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of John Herron, deceased, will apply to the Judge of Probate for Anderson County, on the 10th day of January, 1885, for a Final Settlement and discharge from said office as Administrator of said Estate.

Dec 11, 1854

22

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CHRISTMAS IS COMING.

Now is the Time to Lay in Your Presents!

And the Best Place to Flud them is at Geo. W. Fant & Son's

Book Store, No. 2 Whitner St. SEE their beautiful display of Poems, Novels, Juvenile Books, Bibles, Desks, Work Boxes, Jewel Cases, Photo, and Auto. Albums, Scrap Books, Fancy Inkstands, Pearl Card Cases, Plush Frames, Plush Mir-rors, Plush Albums, Fancy Box Paper, Gold Pens and Pencils, Games of all kinds, Plusters and a great page of the Goods Pictures, and a great many other Goods suitable for the holiday Trade.

suitable for the holiday Trade.

Don't fail to call early and see the lovely Christmas and New Year Cards. Chatterbox for 1884 now in stock.

Remember the place—No. 2 Whitner St., opposite County Auditor's office.

Doc 11, 1884 22 2

MASTER'S SALE.

STIATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, ANDERSON COUNTY.

In the Court of Common Pleas. Hiram E. Cooley, Plaintiff, vs. Mathias Roberts, Jane Cothran and others, De-fendants.—Complaint to set aside Conveyance, to pay debts, &c. PURSUANT to an order of Court, bear-

ing date October 18, 1884, I will sell at Anderson C. H., S. C., on SALESDAY IN JANUARY, 1885, the following described land, to wit:
ONE TRACT OF LAND, on which Al-Constituted of Land, on which Allen Cothran died, situate in Anderson County, on waters of Saluda River, adjoining lands of Elizabeth Acker, Warren Fleming, J. E. Gaines, Wm. D. Cox and others, containing — acres, more or less. Sold in one or two Tracts, to suit purchasers.

Temms of Salus One third each, the content of the content of

TERMS OF SALE-One-third cash; the remainder on a credit of twelve months, secured by a bond and mortgage of the premises, with interest from day of sale. Purchaser to pay extre for papers.

W. W. HUMPHREYS, Master.

Dec 11, 1884

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SALE OF LAND. STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

In the Court of Probate.

Joel T. Newton, Administrator of Isaac Newton, deceased, Plaintiff, vs. Rebecca E. Newton, Martha Newton, and others, Defendants.—Complaint to Sell Land to pay Debts, &c.

BY virtue of an order of sale made by the Court of Probate in the above stated case, I will sell at Anderson C. H., S.C., on SALEDAY IN JANUARY, 1885, the following described TRACT OF LAND as the Real Estate of Isaac Newton, decreased to wit: ceased, to wit:

All that Tract of Land, containing sixty three acres, more or less, situate in Anderson County, and adjoining lands of Thos. C. Watkins, John W. Evatt and others. and being a part of the Tract of Land conveyed by Isaac Newton, Sr., to Isaac Newton, Jr., by Deed dated 22d Feb., 1841.

TERMS OF SALE—One-half cash, and the balance on a credit until the 1st day of November, 1885, with interest from the day of sale. Purchaser to give a bond, with a mortgage of the premises, to secure the payment of the credit portion of the purchase money. Purchaser to pay for papers.
THOS. C. LIGON. Judge of Probite,

Dec 11, 1884 Desirable House and Lot for Sale.

WILL sell to the highest bidder, in front of the Court House, on Monday, Saleday in January, 1885, if not sold at private sale beforehand, my House and Lot, situate on Orr Street, opposite the Depot in the City of Anderson. Terms of sale, one-half cash, the other half in twelve months, secured by montrage with weight months, secured by mortgage, with privi-lege to anticipate payment. Purchaser to pay for all papers. For further informa-tion call on A. W. Todd. MATTIE G. TODD. Dec 11, 1884

NOTICE.

W E respectfully ask all those indebted to us, either by Note or Account, to call and settle same. Until 1st January proximo, settlement can be made with J. L. Mauldin or at Anderson Bank or J. L. Mauldin or at Anderson Brnk, or with Mr. M. I. Brock, Honea Path, S. C., at which date all unpaid will be placed with C. C. Featherston for collection. Dec 11, 1884

BROCK & MAULDIN.

Notice to Trespassers. A LL persons are hereby notified not to hunt, fish or otherwise trespass on the lands of the undersigned in Pendle on township. Those disregarding this notice will be prosecuted at law.

J. B. DOUTHIT,

W. W. RUSSELL, P. McPHAIL, W. G. SMITH, W. G. SMITH,
R. B. DAVIS,
W. L. DAVIS,
WM. DAVIS,
MISS JANE LEWIS,
MISS ELIZA LEWIS,
EMILY ELLIOTT,
W. S. ELROD, W. S. ELROD, MARSHALL SMITH.

Dec 11, 1884 STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

By Thos. C. Ligon, Judge of Probate.

By Thos. C. Ligon, Judge of Probate.

WHEREAS, J. H. McClinton has applied to me to grant him letters of Administration on the Estate and effects of A. S. McClinton, deceased.

These are therefore to cite and admonshall kindred and creditors of the said A. S. McClinton, deceased, to be and appear before me in Court of Probate, to be held at Anderson Court House, on the 30th day of December, 1884, after publication hereol, to shew cause, if any they have, why the said administration should not be granted.

Given under my hand this 4th day of December, 1884.

T. C. LIGON, J. P.

T. C. LIGON, J. P. Dec 11, 1884

THOSE

CHRISTMAS GOODS

WE spoke of some time ago, are coming in every day, and we intend to sell them between this and Christmas. Money is scarce we know, and there are lots of things in town ; but these we have must go at so ne price. Don't be induced to buy until you come and see-

What we can do for You

We have besides, EVE-RYTHING a DRUGGIST should keep, But we don't ask you to

buy unless you are thoroughly satisfied.

Bros.

Dec 11, 1884.

For Housekeepers. BEST Patent Flour, best New Orleans

Molasses. For sale by

A. B. TOWERS. Cleveland and Hendricks!

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 12.

GRAND DEMONSTRATION

CHARLESTON, S. C.

Immense Torchlight Procession, Bonfires.

Invitations have been sent to CLEVELAND, HENDRICKS,

BAYARD, HAMPTON. 73 The General Assembly of the State en invited to be present in a body. FIREWORKS!

THE CITY TO BE ILLUMINATED. FRIDAY, DEC. 12. Thousands of visitors are expected to be Present from all the neighboring States, Railroad Rates reduce I to the lowest

TO RENT.

A SMALL FARM, five miles Northeast from Anderson. Apply to underigned at National Bank of Anderson, S. C. B. FRANK MAULDIN. Dec 4, 1884

TO RENT, A Valuable Farm,

TWO and one-half miles from the City.
Contains 175 acres—about half open
for cultivation. For terms call on
S. M. ORR. Nov 20, 1884 19

TAKE NOTICE.

THOSE knowing themselves indebted to the Firm of McGrath & Byrum for Judgements, Notes and Accounts, also to John McGrath, will make it to their interest to call and settle at once, and save cost.

THIS IS THE LAST CALL. McGRATH & BYRUM. JOHN McGRATH. 20 3

Nov 27, 1884

The Greatest Bargains yet offered in Lands.

OWING to the scarcity of money we have concluded to offer the Tracts heretofore advertised in this paper at the following reduced prices, viz:

The Jefferson Holland place, containing The Jenerson Holland place, containing 316‡ acres, of which 40 acres or more are bottom lands on Little Shoal Creek, 7 miles from Hartwell, at \$2,000—spot cash. The Mill Track, within 1½ miles of Hartwell, 127 acres, for \$1,200.

None need apply who cannot pay all cash at these prices. ash at these prices.
E. B. BENSON, Hartwell, Ga. Nov 27, 1884

NOTICE OF SALE.

WILL be sold by the Heirs at Law of Wm. Smith, deceased, at Ander-son C. H., S. C., on SALEDAY IN JAN-UARY, 1885, the following TRACT OF LAND, to wit: All that Tract of Land, said to contain All that Tract of Land, said to contain about 209 acres, more or less, lying on Broadaway Creek and Cupboard Creek, in Broadaway Township, in Anderson County, and adjoining lands of B. B. Breazeale, Samuel Smith and others.

TERMS OF SALE—One-third cash, and the balance on a gradit of twelve months, with

balance on a credit of twelve months, with interest from date of sale, to be secured by a bond and a mortgage of the premises Purchaser to pay extra for all necessary pa pers. Dec 4, 1884

HAMILTON ACADEMY.

THE patrons of the above Academy, lo-cated on the County line, near old Thalain, have the pleasure to announce hat they have secured the services of M D. II. Russell as Principal for the year 1885.
Tuition, fifteen dollars per scholar for scholastic year of ten months, commending first Monday in January, payable semi-annually. No deductions for lost time, except in cases of protracted sickness.

Board—Terms moderate. Music extra.

THE PATRONS.

Public attention is invited to the follow-

Anderson, S. C., Nov. 1884.

I hereby certify that D. H. Russell has been teaching School three or four years at Hopewell Church and vicinity, and that I visited his school every year, and always found his school in good condition. I regard him a first-class Teacher, in every some of the word, possessing qualifications capacitating him to discharge with ability and fidelity the various duties incumbent upon him as an instructor of Youth. ANDERSON, S. C., Nov. 1884. upon him as an instructor of Youth R. W. TODD, School Commissioner.

FOR SALE.

BY a resolution of the Stockholders of "The Anderson Farmers' and Me-chanics' Association," the Board of Directors will sell the Fair Grounds, situate in the City of Anderson, containing eight acres, and all the buildings thereon, in front of the Court House at Anderson, to the highest bidder—

On Friday, 19th Day of December, 1884, At 11 o'clock a, m.

TERMS OF SALE-Five hundred dollars cash; the remainder to be paid on the 1st day of November, 1885, with interest from day of sale, to be secured by a bond and a mortgage of the premises. Purchaser to have leave to anticipate payment in whole. The purchaser to pay for all papers.

By order of the Board of Directors Sec. and Treas. A. F. & M. Association.

NOTICE OF SALE.

BY virtue of the power conferred upon me by the Will of James Stevenson, deceased, I will sell at the late residence of James Stevenson, deceased, in Varennes Township, in Anderson County, S. C., on TUESDAY, the 16th day of DECEMBER, 1884, at 11 o'clock a. m., the following LAND, as the Real Estate of James Stevenson, deceased, to wit:

Tract No. 1, containing 152 acres, more or less, and known as the old Homestead.

Tract No. 2, containing 115 acres, more or less.

ess. Tract No. 3, containing 110 acres, more Tract No. 4, containing 48 acres, more or

These lands lie in Varennes Township, in Anderson County, S. C., and are well watered.

Plats of said Land will be exhibited on Plats of said Land will be exhibited on day of sale. They can be seen any time before then at the Judge of Probate's office. Teams of Sale.—One third cash, and ball ance on a credit of twelve months, with interest from day of sale, to be secured by a bond and a morte 20 of the premises. Purchasers to pay extra for all necessary papers.

papers.

There will also be sold, at the same time and place for cash, the Personalty of said Nov 20, 1884 TEVENSON, Executor.

COTTON SEED WANTED.

THE highest price paid for Cotton Seed, or exchanged for COTTON SEED MEAL; the best feed dor Cows, and the King of Fertilizers—at the ANDERSON OIL MILLS,
Depot Street.

Nov 18 1884 ROUGE Depot Street.

NOTICE FINAL SETTLEMENT. OTICE FINAL SETTLEMENT.
The undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of Exekiel Long, Sr., deceased, bereby gives notice that he will apply to the Judge of Probate for Anderson County, on 2rd day of December, 1884, for a Final Settlement of said Estate and discharge from his office as Administrator.

JOSHUA JAMESON,
Adm'r. de bonis non with Will annexed.

Nov 20, 1884

A. LESSE

AND HIS

BARGAINS

WITH this change of advertisement its year of 1884 will come to a close, No. withstanding the many disadvantage it. County at large has overcome, Goods ver never so low as now.

We are very thankful to those who have given us their patronage, and can assure the public that BARGAINS await them a all times.

Our present Stock is equal to any, and surpassed by none—fall to its utmost co. pacity in every department.

Remember, we misrepresent no Good Every article is sold on its own true men We have at present on hand an extrandinary large stock of-

GENTS' READY MADE CLOTHING.

And having decided a few days ago to discontinue the sale of that branch of trade we now offer our SUITS, OVERCOATS and EXTRA PANTS__

At Manufacturer's Cost!

We carry all Goods, from the lowest to the finest, and any one contemplating purchs. sing a Suit can save the large profit generally made on such Goods. The question may be asked, Why is he going to drop Clothing? In reply to this question would say, Experience teaches that mixed stocks do not pay where Goods are sold for each only. It may also be asked, What is he going to substitute? In answer to this would say, That our already large Stock of Dry Goods will be increased one hundred per cent, and at no far distant day the proprictor expects to open-

A Millinery Department

CARPETS.

RUGS and WINDOW SHADES

Will be added to the New Departure. Thus you will see that we are going to have the BOSS DRY GOODS and CAR-PET HOUSE within a radius of 200 miles

square of our beautiful little City, which will add greatly to the comfort of our Ladies who desire to shop, and do not care to run all over the City hunting what they wish, while they can come into our Establishment and find what they want, with the assurance that prices will be to LIVE

AND LET LIVE, and styles the latest, solely governed by Parisian ideas andideas of the Metropolis of our country. Below we append a Price List for this month of such Goods as we desire to close out, and have made prices extremely low: 200 Gents' Suits at manufacturer's cost.

25 Boys' Overcoats at manufacturer's 75 Youths' Suits at manufacturer's cost.

150 Gents' Overcoats at manufacturer's

100 Black Cloaks under cost. 3,000 yards Worsted at 10c and up. 1,000 yards Red and White Flannel very 20 pieces Jeans, 20c up.

25 pieces Cassimere, 85c up. 20 pair White Blankets at \$1.00 per pair. 100 Ladies' Shawls, ... desirable col from 75c up. 20 dozen Undershirts, all wool, half wool

and all cotton, from 35c to \$1.75 each. 10 dozen Ladies' Undervests, red and white, from 50c to \$1.25 each. We have got the boss racket in Balmorals, a beautiful Moleskin Skirt for only \$1.00, warranted to wear five years. Also,

Wool Grey Flannel for \$1.00. Take your choice. We have lower grades from We have a beautiful lot of Children's Hose Locks, Knit Sacques, Cars, Wool Hose and Gloves.

Also, Ladies' Diagonal Beaux, Dolmant, Newmarkets, Walking Jackets and Black Jerseys, Ladies' Standing Collars, Silk Handkerchiefs, Ruching, Bobinet, Shopping Bags from 25c up—colors, black and drab. A new lot of Prints.

Our celebrated brand "Farmer's Choice

Bleaching," one yard wide, for only 8, ree from starch. Athens Checks 71c by bolt, 7-8 Shirting 5c. Bed Ticking from 7c up. Linsey, all grades and prices,

A new lot of Trunks and Valises. All to be sold WAY DOWN-lower than the lowest.

Frank & Pray's Fine Shoes The question now arises, who is Frank

& Pray? They are wholesale manufacturers of Ladies' and Misses' Fine Shoes. Their factory being at Baltimore, M. D. They have to-day the leading make of Fine Shoes, and owing to their superiority over other Shoes, they rank one smort many. These gentlemen have kindly gave us the exclusive sale of their shoes for this city, and requested us to guarantee every pair for wear, durability, style and comfer-So, Ladies, when you wish to purchase the best Shoe now made, call in ask for a pair of Frank & Pray's Shoes.

Our sales this year on Black and Colored Velvets has been unprecedentedly large. Our new order has just arrived. Call and see our Black Velvet at 50c, 75c, \$1.00.\$1.25 per yard. A beautiful plain Velvet at only 650-all shades.

A. LESSER.

Dac 11, 1884

No. 3 Granite Row,

Anderson, S. C.